PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

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The Editor will gratefully receive contributions, in English or Tamil, of articles on matters of *National War Front interest*, and publish them, if suitable, as signed articles, in the Bulletin. The articles should be short and reach the Editor a week in advance.

FINLAND SIGNS ARMISTICE.

THE WHOLE OF HOLLAND SOUTH OF THE RHINE IS CUT IN TWO.

BOULOGNE HAS FALLEN.

'POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION'

—*See Page* 7.

LECTURE CCXVI.

'PROGRESS OF THE WAR'

Speech delivered by

SIR ALEXANDER TOTTENHAM C. I. E., DEWAN OF PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

at Karaiyur on 14—9—44.

The present position of the War is that, as Mr. Churchill has said, the armies of Germany and Japan are everywhere recoiling before the forces of the Allies.

2. It is not too much to say that on all fronts the entire aspect of the War has changed in the last few weeks, and even days.

3. A fortnight ago we were congratulating ourselves that the battle of Normandy in France was over and that part of Paris, the capital, was in Allied hands. Now practically the whole of France, except a few ports that are holding out with no choice between death and surrender on the Northern coast, is in the hands of the Allies or the French patriots. The Allied Army have advanced into Belgium and freed a large part of

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that, including important ports. It is now reported that they have crossed into Holland.

4. It was only on 6th June that the Allies landed in Northern France. Though the initial landings were marvellously successful, the progress afterwards was slow, partly owing to bad weather and partly to stiff German resistance at some points. Now the German armies are broken and fleeing and the Allies are close to the German frontier and in places are now actually fighting on German soil. Here they will encounter hundreds of miles of very strong fortifications, the Siegfried Line. It will be interesting to see how they deal with it.

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5. It was only on August 15th, just under a month ago, that the Allies landed in South France. Advancing with a speed equalling that of the Russians, they have joined hands or nearly so with the Allied armies in the North.

6. The capture of the Northern Coast of France and the Coast of Belgium has put an end to the flying-bomb nuisance which had done a lot of damage to property, especially in London, and caused some 3,000 casualties. Apparently it is also now considered that England is free or relatively free from danger of air raids. The black-out has been practically removed and the Regulations relating to Home Guards—the Citizen Army—and fire-fighting organizations relaxed.

7. With the capture of North France and Belgium the U-boats have lost their bases and are no longer an important factor to be reckoned with. The largest convoy known reached England from America unscathed a few days ago.

8. In Italy the Allies, after taking Rome, the capital, one of the most famous cities in the world and an important strategic centre, advanced North, captured Florence, about 150 miles from Rome, the second most important city in Italy, and are now advancing steadily northwards. The Gothic Line, the last German line of resistance, before the great mountains, the Alps are reached, has been breached to a width of 20 miles. The Germans are, however, putting up a stiff resistance.

9. In Russia, after the disastrous defeat at Stalingrad where their losses of men and materials were colossal, the Germans have been driven back, now on one front, now on another, till now they have been expelled from Russian soil. In the north, as a result of a new offensive against Finland, the Finns have at last agreed to expel the Germans and ask for terms. In the centre, the Russians have invaded Poland, inflicted enormous losses on the Germans (it is said to be a worse catastrophe than that of Stalingrad), captured strong fortresses that barred the way to East Prussia and Berlin itself, and are now actually attacking towns in East Prussia. Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is being besieged, and in the city itself patriots have risen and are fighting fiercely. Kaunas, the capital of Lithuania has fallen.

10. In the South, Rumania has capitulated and joined the Allies. More than 1/3 of the German oil came from Rumania. That is now cut off.

11. The Russians entered Bulgaria and that country too capitulated and has declared war on Germany. The Germans are leaving Yugoslavia where the Allies are helping the patriots. In Greece 200,000 Germans are cut off. Most of Czechoslovakia is said to be free.

12. It is difficult to say on how many fronts Hitler now has to face War. If he withdraws troops, planes or tanks from one, he weakens it, and he does not know where

the next blow will fall. He is short of men, his losses in France have been enormous and amounted to over 200,000 in a few days on the Rumanian front. He has also lost huge quantities of material of all sorts. He is short of oil. Not only have his Rumanian supplies ceased, but half of his internal production is said to have been cut as a result of Allied air attacks. These are continuing on a large scale.

13. The internal situation in Germany is deteriorating. An attempt was made to assasinate Hitler, but it failed. Some Generals are said to have conspired against him, and we even hear of Divisions of the Army mutinying, but the facts are obscure. Some eight Generals have been shot. A German Field-Marshal captured in Russia has broadcast to the German people that Hitler has no reserves and the War is lost. A suspiciously large number of German Generals have been taken prisoner.

14. Now let us turn to the Japanese. You remember how rapidly they over-ran Burma, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, how they threatened India, Australia from New Guinea, and the United States from the Aleutians, and how Thailand and French Indo-China came under their domination. All that rapid advance is a thing of the past. You may remember how they attacked Manipur in Assam, talking grandly about an 'invasion of India'. They have been completely defeated, and driven out of Assam after a tedious campaign hampered by difficult country and bad weather, and now Allied troops have penetrated some distance into Burma, crossing the Assam frontier. Any danger, if there ever was any, of an advance into the plains of India is at an end.

15. In Burma itself too, the Allies have been making good progress, if at points it is slow, owing to the difficult country. They are steadily advancing into the interior of the country. In one sector they have advanced 110 miles. Myitkyina, a stronghold that held out for more than a month, fell a short time ago. The Chinese advancing from the North and the Allied forces in Burma are not far apart. It is hoped that they will soon join and that the Burma Road, by which supplies can be sent to China, will be re-opened. Part of it has already been freed. The Allies have just launched a new offensive in Arakan. In the campaign in Assam and Burma, the Indian Air Force has done splendidly.

16. In the Pacific, the Japanese are being driven relentlessly by the Americans and Australians from one group of islands to another. The Allies have now landed on numerous islands which will form a base for bombing Japan. The Allies have retaken Guam, an island fortress that the Japanese had captured from the Americans. Tokyo, the capital, Nagasaki and other important towns in Japan itself have been bombed, and also places on the mainland in Manchuria. This is only a beginning. Japan will be pounded as Germany has been. The Japanese Air Force is inferior to that of the Allies not only in quantity, but in quality. They lose on an average 13 planes to one of ours. Their Navy, though still powerful, and their mercantile marine have been crippled. Of the latter, it is said that between 1/3 and 1/2 has been destroyed. An entire Japanese convoy of 52 ships and also 68 aircraft were recently destroyed in the Philippines. Owing to their lack of ships, large Japanese forces in Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere are isolated and their surrender or destruction are only a matter of time. It is a sign that things are not well in Japan that Tojo, the Premier and all his Cabinet were not long ago replaced by new men. In Siam too, the Cabinet has resigned.

17. What of the U-boats? As I have told you, these which at one time gave us so much anxiety, no longer do so. Losses from U-boat attacks have for some time been

"almost negligible". The U-boats were not able to prevent supplies of all sorts from pouring into England, or from being conveyed from England to Russia, or the Allied Armies from landing in Normandy, and now we have captured their bases on the north coast of France and Belgium as I told you. We have much more than made up for all losses from U-boats or surface raiders. (The latter no longer exist). In 1944 up to the end of July the United States alone had launched 1,000 cargo vessels—besides numerous warships.

18. Our Air-force, which saved Britain in the "Battle of Britain" and the American Air Force, both now grown to gigantic proportions, have been unceasingly pounding the cities of Germany and Axis-held Europe, factories, communications and supply dumps in vast air-fleets, sometimes numbering as many as 4,000. In July, the Royal Air Force dropped the record weight of 57,500 tons of bombs on Germany. One of their tasks was to prepare for the invasion of France by smashing up communications, and this they did. Occupied Europe can now be attacked by our planes from two directions—from England and from Italy. They are now helping the Russians directly by bombing important places in East Prussia, and also helping the Rumanian forces fighting the Germans in Rumania.

19. We must not forget the contribution of the Russian Air Force, which is constantly flying over the German lines with devastating effect. Nor must we forget the work of the patriots in every occupied country. It has played a large part in the fall of Paris and the liberation of a large part of France. It did so in Belgium, in Yugoslavia and Poland. I mentioned before the rising in Warsaw. In every occupied country the Germans have to cope with the patriots.

20. One great advantage that the Allies have is that they are welcomed with open arms in Italy and France, and will be elsewhere, whereas the Germans have to cope with sullen people and underground resistance and sabotage. There is not a nation or race in the world that does not hate and despise the Germans and their Japanese Allies. Neutrals and satellites are beginning to realise that the War can only have one end. Turkey has just broken off all relations with Germany. Sweden is discontinuing exports to Germany. I have mentioned the capitulation of Rumania and Bulgaria. Hungary may capitulate, but this is not certain. The Russian forces are said to have entered Hungary.

21. The future was never so bright. For some time now, the Allies have had an uninterrupted series of successes. The enemy is definitely on the defensive and on the retreat everywhere. Never forget that the Allied Nations number 1,645 millions to 228 millions of the Axis. They are nearly 8 times as many. But both Germany and Japan are difficult nuts to crack. The War is therefore not yet won. Do not think that you need not bother about it any longer. Hard fighting for the men at the front, and privations for those at home lie ahead of us. There will doubtless be reverses and disappointments, but the end is certain. Let every one of us then go on doing what he can to help the Allied cause. All of us can do something, by reporting mischievous rumours, profiteering and hoarding (only the public can check these; a handful of officials can do nothing without public co-operation). You can grow more food-stuffs (the State has made a splendid response to our drive for more food - over 47,000 acres more were cultivated in the last two faslis. You can invest in War Loans and Savings Certificates, in regard to which also the response has been gratifying. Here I

would recommend to your notice the Small Saving Scheme that has been launched. The National War Front will tell you all about it. It is progressing well. Over Rs. 40,000 have been invested in the State. You can exercise economy in personal expenditure—this is not the time for extravagant expenditure on marriages and similar functions—you can help even by collecting waste-paper and bullock and horse-shoes (for which you will be paid !) or even by simply keeping cheerful when times are hard. If you think only of yourselves, I may remind you that if you spend money now, you get very poor value for it, since prices are high. If you save and invest it and spend after the War, you will have more money and get more for it. In all these ways, every one of us can do something, however small, to hasten the Victory and that Peace for which we are all longing and praying.

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN DAY.

SPEECH DELIVERED ON 17—9—44 AT THE TOWN HALL, PUDUKKOTTAI

by

Mr. M. Paramasivam Pillai, B.A., B.L., Second Councillor, Pudukkottai State.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are assembled once more here to-day this time to celebrate the Battle of Britain Day, a battle which will go down in history as one comparable only with the epic battles of Marathon, Trafalgar and the Marne, and to pay our tribute of gratefulness and admiration to the endurance and valour of the few heroic defenders who, at a time of the gravest crisis which threatened to engulf all that they cherished most, King, Country, Constitution and Freedom, flew up undaunted against heavy odds and bravely and resolutely fought the enemy in the air and drove him out with such loss of men and planes that he never again entertained the idea of crushing the morale of the English people and had to abandon, as hopeless and forlorn, the much vaunted invasion of England.

2. You all remember the fateful days of the summer of 1940 when, like ripe plums, country after country had fallen into the greedy clutches of Hitler, the megalomaniac, and freedom and liberty were cruelly crushed and trampled under foot by his notorious gang of unscrupulous and bloody underlings. The murderous minions of the much dreaded Gestapo had been let loose on the disarmed and free peoples of Europe. France had fallen. Britain stood alone. It was thought that her days too were numbered. Hitler had fixed the date for his triumphal entry into London. The sky was over clouded. The outlook was dark, and gloomy except for one silver lining on the horizon. That was the great spirit of indomitable courage, the bull-dog tenacity and steady and quiet perseverance embodied in a superlative degree in the form and person of Winston Churchill, the idol of his countrymen, who, never taking his inevitable cigar from his mouth, quietly went about his work as if he wore an amulet against impending disaster and ruin, exuded from his pure and mighty soul such vigour and valour, such determination and courage, such steadfastness of purpose and fearlessness that they permeated all ranks of men, high and low, Civil and Military and made every man do his duty at England's time of peril and undergo willingly and cheerfully all sorts of privations.

3. The Battle of Britain, fought with the avowed object of gaining the mastery of the air by what they termed a 'blitzkreig' before landing an army, began on the 8th of

August 1940, when 60 German aircraft attacked a convoy in the morning near the Isle of Wight and a hundred more of the enemy planes came again in the middle of the day and attacked the same convoy again. Three days later, they attacked seaside towns like Dover and Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight as well as convoys of ships. Then, finding that our Hurricanes, Spitfires and Defiants were better fighters, and caused great havoc to the Junkers, Heinkels, Dorniers and Messerschmitts, they tried to get rid of our fighters by sending sometimes as many as 800 bombers and fighters, by bombing our aerodromes and giving no rest to the few R. A. F. men we had at that time. Every British fighter pilot counted then, and it has to be said to the everlasting glory of these pilots and mechanics that, when some of the former came down by parachute in the morning, they were flying again in the afternoon and that, when the Hurricanes and Spitfires came down riddled with bullet holes, the latter would work all night to get the aircraft mended by next morning, and sometimes worked eighteen hours, hardly stopping for a mouthful of food. Furious at the appalling and unexpected losses they sustained at the hands of our pilots, Goering tried to see if he could win by terror, and sent on the 7th of September 350 bombers and fighters to bomb London, its dockyards and houses. This campaign of terror went on during day and night throughout September and October. At first the Londoners went into shelters when the sirens sounded. Big shops, post offices and banks shut their doors and sent every one in them down into the cellars. But, soon, people found they could not waste so much time. They went on with their work, and did not even look up at the white trails in the sky and at the puffs from the bursting shells.

4. The climax was soon reached, and the epic Battle of Britain was fought on Sunday the 15th of September when the Germans sent 250 bombers and fighters in the morning and 250 more in the afternoon. It was a glorious fight, the fight of a free people against barbarians. In the words of the Prime Minister, the actions then fought were the most brilliant and fruitful of any fought upon a large scale up to that date by the fighters of the R. A. F. The sequel showed that poetic justice—which is not different as some believe, from the prosaic justice meted out from day to-day—prevailed here as elsewhere the evil perished and the good survived. Of the 500 Nazi planes which crossed the coasts of Britain that day, at least 185 were destroyed, and the R. A. F. had won its greatest victory of the war. The *Luftwaffe* was blasted out of the British skies to such a tune that never again has it sought to become the spearhead of a military invasion of the British shores. This great deliverance during the autumn days of 1940 was not achieved without cost. The R. A. F. lost 375 pilots killed and 358 wounded. This was the price: Of these who died let it be said that "All the soul of man is resolution which expires never from valiant men till their last breath".

5. Ladies and Gentlemen, the tide of battle has now turned in our favour. During the foolish pre-occupations of Hitler in Eastern Europe, the little R. A. F. built up its strength and has now become a huge and formidable force attacking and destroying German naval bases, submarine yards, munition factories and oil stores, both day and night, in fleets of 1,000 and 2,000. It played its noble part in the subsequent Battle of the Atlantic which was a grim extension of the Battle of Britain. Mr. Churchill has now gone on a visit to Quebec for discussions with President Roosevelt. We know and they know that the days when Hitler thought he would rule the world are over. Germany will be crushed never to rise again. The two great popular leaders are now engaged in forging devices to bring home to Japan its guilt soon, she will be punished as she was never punished before.

6. It is the victory in the Battle of Britain that has led the Allied Forces on to the coming victory in the battle of Germany which has now begun. It is that victory which saved England and the entire civilised world from enslavement and bondage and which has taught the world, as never before, that naked violence and bestiality, aggression and vandalism not only cannot conquer the indomitable will of free peoples however unprepared they may be for the onslaught but will be exterminated, root and branch by the forces of justice and righteousness. Then, let us ever reverently remember in our prayers, our Dewan has gone to church to pray for them, those brave pilots of the R. A. F. who like the heroic one hundred that defended the pass of Thermopolae in the days of yore fought against heavy odds, and gave their lives for the love of their king and country, and for the honour of their homes and hearths, and let us wish all success and God-speed to their illustrious successors who have now gloriously carried the war inside the periphery of the hated Nazi territory.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

7. 'CO–OPS'

'While Committees are planning, are we to sit idle and do nothing?' asks Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member for Planning and Development with the Government of India. He spoke these words, addressing his first Press Conference at Delhi, on September 14, and himself answered, 'unless we go ahead with our schemes, instead of doing any good we will do tremendous harm. These are not merely paper talks; nor are our plans made only for the demobilised soldier, though we recognise he is an important factor'.

The Country is flooded now with plans. Each planner, charmed by his own discovery, promises a heaven on earth. In the multitude of Counsellors there is wisdom, no doubt but there is also confusion. Where shall we start? What shall we do?

Some say, 'Find the money first: the rest will follow'; some say, 'Change the Constitution first: the rest will follow'; some shout 'Down with Capitalism, up with Socialism'; some ask for the relief of agricultural indebtedness first, some for the appointment, first, of Boards for Agricultural Research, Irrigation, Hydro-Electric and other schemes for Technical Power, for Regionalisation of Industries, and Dispersal of Industries, etc.

Thanks to the recent success in Russia of five-year plans, these plans of ours have a way of dazzling the public mind.

Yet, plans and schemes are useful only as containing a vital principle for *action*—State action, corporate action or individual enterprise.

At this moment of national regeneration, it seems that Co-operation, we mean, the organisation so-called, is a line of action which may well be given serious consideration. It combines State, corporate and individual action. It is a tried method. It is urban and rural. It has already brought good.

But by a strange misadventure, Co-operation in India has not yet achieved all the good it can do. The movement where it has succeeded, is largely urban. It still follows the old Indian tradition of lending and borrowing. It is only a People's Bank rather than a 'Co-op'; and even as a Bank, it has 'not touched even the fringe of the *rural* credit

problem'. The indictment comes from no less a person than Sir Jogendra Singh, Member for Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India.

In the West, 'Co-ops' have proved potent instruments of economic improvement, especially of the lower and middle classes. In them, lending and borrowing are incidental activities, while the making of money and the building up of some wealth for the individual, through co-operative production, co-operative distribution and co-operative purchase, are the primary concern. Banking, so far as it helps the scheme, is employed, but only as a means to an end; but the end is economic development. So, the 'Co-ops' have their own shops and factories, and the profits of the individual are accumulated. In course of time thrift becomes a habit and slowly and steadily, the problem of want is solved for the poor.

We do not indulge in day-dreams. The Co-operative Movement in England, which celebrated its Centenary two months ago in July, began as a tiny organisation with 22 working men, as members of a 'Co-op'. They opened *a shop*, not a bank in Toad Lane in Rochdale, in 1844, with a capital of £ 28 collected in pennies from among themselves. The opening stock in the shop was 50 pounds of butter, 56 pounds of sugar, six hundred-weight of flour, one hundred-weight of oat meal and two dozen candles.

To-day, the Co-operative movement has 9,000,000 members, and 1,000 societies. It sells one-third of all the milk consumed in England, and more than a quarter of all the other rationed goods. Its assets are £ 448 millions, and the turn-over is £ 1,000 millions, a year. Out of this British enterprise has grown an International system of 'Co-ops'. Through the Co-ops, farming, industry and marketing, and services, urban and rural, medical, veterinary and educational may be organized.

India has started co-operation with banking. It has done much good by bringing down rates of interest and by providing credit facilities: but it has to do more. It will do very much more with the development of Producers', Comsumers' and Distributive Societies.

These new types, we grant, are more difficult concerns than simple banking. They are technical in their nature, requiring practical knowledge of farming, trading and manufacture, which comes only by apprenticing and training. Some initial experiments in this direction have ended in failure, and this accounts for the present hesitation to restart them.

But thanks to the War, Distributive Socities have been started in some number now, and are settling down to work under careful supervision and control. Let us hope that when peace comes, this useful instrument of public welfare will not be laid aside and that even at present efforts will be made to enlarge and broaden the movement. What is wanted is, as the Rochdale Pioneers have shown, not credit but the will to succeed and the faith that triumphs.

The 'Co-ops' is the Junior-branch of democracy. Rightly developed it is a way of life as much as it is business. Economically, it has the power to break down monopolistic tendencies.

In the Conference of Co-operative Registrars recently held at Bombay, one of the recommendations was to make Co-operative Organisations compulsory, in certain areas, for a certain time. It was not a counsel of despair but, like rationing, a measure that experience suggests.

'From Poverty to Power through Co-operation' says Sir Jogendranath. We agree

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

(A)—LEADING EVENTS.

13—9—44 (Wednesday). Allies capture *ROETGEN* in Germany.
Allies capture *HOPIN* (Burma) on the *MOGAUNG MANDALAY* Road.

14—9—44 (Thursday). Allies open assault on *SIEGFRIED* Line.
Red Army takes *PRAGA* eastern suburb of *WARSAW*.
Allies land on *HALMAHERA* Island, south of the *PHILIPPINES*.

15—9—44 (Friday). Allies land on *PALAU* Island east of the *PHILIPPINES*.
British forces clear the *ALBERT* canal area in *BELGIUM*.

16—9—44 (Saturday). Roosevelt-Churchill meeting ends at *QUEBEC*.
Allies land on *ANGAUR* in the Pacific.

17—9—44 (Sunday). Allied Airborne invasion of *HOLLAND* begins.
Chinese capture *LUNGLING*, a Burma-road town.

18—9—44 (Monday). Airborne Forces in *HOLLAND* contact British 2nd Army near *EINDHOVEN*.

19—9—44 (Tuesday). British occupy *EINDHOVEN* and advance to the outskirts of *NIJMEGEN*.
Red Army smashes through the German *BALTIC* defences.

20—9—44 (Wednesday). *BREST* and *BOULOGNE* fall.
Revolt breaks out in *COPENHAGEN* and other Danish cities.

(B) NEWS IN BRIEF.

Western Europe.—On Sunday 17th Forces of the 1st Allied Airborne Army were landed at EINDHOVEN, TILBURG and NIJMEGEN in HOLLAND, in the area of the mouth of the Rhine, and Armoured Forces of the British Second Army advancing from BELGIUM have linked up with them near EINDHOVEN.

The German frontier already crossed at AACHEN, TRIER and EUPEN has since been crossed again at MAASTRICHT, PRUM and near LUXEMBOURG.

Allied forces reinforcing for the next push are exerting pressure on the Siegfried Line.

The Albert, Leopold and Escaut Canals have been cleared.

NANCY, near the Belfort Gap, and MODANE on the Italian frontier have been captured. Of the Channel ports under Allied siege, LE HAVRE and LA ROCHELLE, have been occupied.

Russia.—LOMZA on the Czechoslovak-Polish Frontier and PRAGA, a suburb of WARSAW have fallen. The Russians have entered YUGOSLAVIA, and have

occupied SOFIA, the capital of BULGARIA. The Germans are evacuating FINLAND. The attack on ESTONIA has opened at TARTU (DORPAT).

Italy.—The CORIANO—SAN SARINO Ridge, 6 miles South of RIMINI on the Adriatic Coast, has been cleared. The Germans have been driven from GEMMANO and MONTE DI COLOMBO near the Marano River. The River itself has been cleared, and the towns of CARIANO and SAN LORENZO-IN-STRADA on the bank have been taken. Troops of the 5th Army are now established in the N. W. Corner of the RIMINI airfield.

The Pacific.—CEBU NEGROS and PANAY Island have been attacked.

American Pacific Forces have landed on MOROTAI Island in the Halmahera Group in the MOLUCCAS.

American marines have occupied ANGAUR, the southernmost island of the Palau group. The Japanese are reported to have evacuated DAVAO port on the island of MINDANAO in the PHILIPPINES. Allies have landed on PALAU and ANGAUR Islands near the PHILIPPINES.

Burma.—A Japanese convoy of merchantmen and escort vessels was successfully attacked a hundred miles South of RANGOON off the TENASSERIM Coast. Advancing from MOGAUNG in North BURMA towards MANDALAY the Allies have taken HOPIN.

The Chinese have occupied TENGCHUNG in CHINA and LUNGLING in BURMA, both on the Salween Front. The 14th Army has crossed the Chindwin river. The BURMA Road has been linked up with the LEDO Road.

ALLIED AIR-RAIDS.

10—9—44. (Sunday).

EUROPE (German-occupied).

(197 enemy planes destroyed; 27 Allied planes missing).

DAY:—

Enemy air-fields in W. GERMANY.

Aircraft plants, tank and truck factories in the STUTTGART, ULM and NUREMBURG areas.

Oil-refineries S.W. of VIENNA.

Enemy troops and strong points at LE HAVRE.

NIGHT:—

BERLIN.

ITALY.

Rail-yards N.W. of TRIESTE.

Troop concentrations, gun-posts and bridges along the GOTHIC Line.

EASTERN FRONT.

Air-combats and grounded aircraft all along the Front.

FAR EAST.

Shipping in the AMOERANG Bay.

The harbour at AMOY (China).

PALAU (Pacific).

Jap positions in the MARSHALLS, TRUK and PAGAN Islands.

Enemy shipping off the TENASSERIM coast.

A railway bridge S. of MANDALAY.

Targets in the ARAKAN, MAYU and TIDDIM Road areas.

11—9—44 (Monday).

EUROPE (German-occupied).

(175 enemy planes destroyed; 77 Allied planes missing).

DAY:—

Oil-plants at MERSEBURG and MISBERG.

Other targets in Central GERMANY.

Synthetic oil-plants at CASTROP RAUXEL, KAMEN and NOROSTERN.

Enemy strong points on the SIEGFRIED Line.

NIGHT:—

DARMSTADT.

BERLIN.

Laying mines in enemy waters.

ITALY.

Road bridges, gun-positions and other objectives in N. ITALY.

Rail lines, bridges, gun-positions and transport in the battle areas.

EASTERN FRONT.

Air-combats and grounded aircraft all along the Front.

FAR EAST.

The air-field in the MENADO area.

Jap air-fields at HALMAHERA.

BURMA.

A Jap convoy off RANGOON.

Gun-positions in the ARAKAN.

River-craft N.E. of AKYAB.

Targets at MANGSHIH.

Transport on the TIDDIM Road.

12—9—44 (Tuesday).

EUROPE (German-occupied).

DAY:—

Synthetic oil-factories at SCHOLVEN-BUERWANNE-SICKEL and DORTMUND.

Enemy garrisons at MUNSTER.

Oil-factories at RUHLAND, BOHLEN and BRUX.

Oil-refineries at MISBURG and HEMMINGSTEDT.

An aero-engine plant near KIEL.

An ordnance depot near MAGDEBURG.

An aircraft factory and an air-field in Southern GERMANY.
Engine factories outside MUNICH.

NIGHT:—
Targets in BERLIN, STUTTGART and FRANKFURT.

ITALY.

Enemy positions, bridges and transport in the PO Valley area.
Gun-positions and communications in the battle areas.

EASTERN FRONT.

Air-combats and grounded aircraft all along the Front.

FAR EAST.

No information.

BURMA.

Enemy aircraft at anchor off the South coast of BURMA.
Gun-positions in the ARAKAN.
Bridges in Central BURMA.
A road bridge west of KALEWA.
Motor-transport on the TIDDIM Road.
Road transports at MANGSHIH and in the KALEWA area.

13—9—44 (Wednesday).

EUROPE (German-occupied).
(53 enemy planes shot down; 36 Allied planes missing).

DAY:—
Synthetic oil-factories at MERSEBURG, LUTZKENDORF and LUDWIGSHAFEN.
The DAIMLER-BENZ plant at SINDELFINGER.
Armoured-vehicle plant at ULM.
Oil-storage depot at WEISSEN HORN.
Oil-refineries at ODERTAL (S. Germany) and OSVITSIM (Poland).
An air-field near AUGSBURG.

NIGHT:—
BERLIN (2 Allied planes missing).

ITALY.

Rail-road bridges in N. ITALY and in the PO Valley.
Defence positions in the RIMINI area and north of FLORENCE.
Motor and rail transport in YUGOSLAVIA.
Shipping in the Gulf of GENOA.
Air-fields in the ATHENS area (Greece).

EASTERN FRONT.

Air-combats and grounded aircraft all along the Front.
BUDAPEST (Capital of Hungary).

FAR EAST.

Jap positions on the HALMAHERA and PALAU Islands.

BURMA.

Railway-yards, warehouses and jetties at the railway station of MOULMEIN.
Rolling-stock on the MANDALAY–LASHIO Railway.

14—9—44 (Thursday).

EUROPE (German-occupied).

DAY:—
Strong points near NANCY and METZ (France).
Communications and transportation targets on the railways and waterways of HOLLAND.
The causeway between WALCHEREN and BEUELAND.
Fortified positions at BOULOGNE.
Shipping off HOLLAND.

NIGHT:—
Laying mines in enemy waters.

ITALY.

Targets in Northern ITALY and the battle areas.
Shipping in the Gulf of GENOA.
Air-fields in the ATHENS area (Greece).

EASTERN FRONT.

Air-combats and grounded aircraft all along the Front.

FAR EAST.

No information.

BURMA.

River-craft and other targets in the battle areas.

15—9—44. (Friday).

EUROPE (German-occupied).

DAY:—
Defence positions, tanks and enemy guns all along the SIEGFRIED Line.
Enemy communications east of SIEGFRIED Line.

NIGHT:—
The naval base at KIEL (Germany).

ITALY.

Targets in the battle areas including the RIMINI area.
Bridges and motor-transport in the PO Valley.

EASTERN FRONT.

Air-combats and grounded aircraft all along the Front.
BUDAPEST (Capital of Hungary).

FAR EAST

The air-field at MAPANGET.
A freighter in MENADO harbour.
Jap positions on HALMAHERA.

BURMA.

A Jap constructed town round WANLING.
The air-field at PAKOKKU.
The railway station at KATHI.
Railway targets on the MANDALAY-RANGOON railway.

16—9—44. (Saturday).

EUROPE (German-occupied).

DAY:—
Motor transports and railway cars behind the SIEGFRIED Line.
Transportation targets in the MOSELLE Valley.
Shipping off HOLLAND.
Air-fields in HOLLAND.

NIGHT:—
Air-fields in HOLLAND and GERMANY.
Laying mines in enemy waters.

ITALY.

Fuel and supply dumps near BOLOGNA.
Enemy defence positions in the RIMINI area.
Communications, rail-lines, roads and motor-transport in YUGOSLAVIA and in the battle areas in ITALY.

EASTERN FRONT.

Air-combats and grounded aircraft all along the Eastern Front.
BUDAPEST (Capital of Hungary).

FAR EAST.

Air support to the ground troops on HALMAHERA Island.
Enemy positions on the PALAU Island.

BURMA.

No information.

ENEMY AIR-RAIDS.

11-9-44 (Monday).
to
14-9-44 (Thursday).

BRITAIN, RUSSIA and FAR EAST.
No enemy air activity.

15-9-44 (Friday).

BRITAIN.
Places in S.E. ENGLAND including the LONDON area.

RUSSIA and FAR EAST.
No enemy air activity.

16-9-44 (Saturday) and 17-9-44(Sunday).

BRITAIN.
No information.

RUSSIA and FAR EAST.
No enemy air activity.

SIDE LIGHTS.

THE DYING GLADIATOR. 'GERMANY' has gained another day. Each day longer the German formations are able to hold out is an achievement'—BERLIN Radio—Aug. 28, 1944.

'Now are we beaten by the weapons we have forged. Deficiency of means places success out of our reach'—Dietmar—Sept. 5, 1944.

Such is the cry of dying GERMANY as the Allies close on the Reich from every side' This is the end of the boasts of all these years. From conquest to defeat and extinction the collapse is hideous. GERMANY has no more marches to make except backwards at the point of the bayonet, no more *blitzes* to conduct except headlong retreat and flight to her own capital. Her strength is gone, all her strategy has collapsed and all her weapons have failed—the U-boat, the *Luftwaffe*, her tanks, and all her secret weapons. Her defensive positions have crumbled one after another—on the Eastern Front, the Dnieper, the Dniester, the marshes and the fortifications ; on the Western Front, the Atlantic wall, the river defences of the Seine, the Moselle and the Meuse, the Albert and Escaut Canals. The attack has now reached the Siegfried Line, inside GERMANY—and it has already been pierced. There is no doubt that this 'Western Wall' will prove as much of a legend as other German defences. Some parts of the Siegfried Line east of AACHEN are reported to be fakes. 'Forward into Germany. Good luck to you all and good hunting in Germany' says Field-Marshal Montgomery to his men.

Now that the entry into GERMANY does not leave much room for doubt German propaganda has started another stunt. We are told that as soon as the Allies enter this 'sacred' soil the character of the war will change as by magic and every German will turn out a martyr, a fanatic and fight to the last ditch. The German led by the nose till now has come at last to realise the hopelessness of the situation. He knows that no human endeavour can now save GERMANY. The Gladiator must bleed to death.

For the first time in her history she is going to be defeated thoroughly. Jena which forced Frederick William III to surrender much of his territory to Napoleon was not so complete a defeat of GERMANY in 1800 as the present conquest of GERMANY is going to be. Certainly it is not comparable with RUSSIA's penetration into GERMANY in the last war, frustrated later by the Russians' own defeat at TANNENBERG. According to the *Manchester Guardian* zones of occupation of GERMANY have been already allotted to the Allies.

QUEBEC. The Conference between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, the second of its kind to be held at QUEBEC came to an end on Saturday last. It has proved remarkable not only for the important decisions reached but because, in the words of the Communiqué 'it took less time, produced less argument and brought complete unanimity faster than any previous conferences'. The great decision reached was to intensify the war against JAPAN on the completion of the war with GERMANY. On behalf of BRITAIN, Mr. Churchill promised to throw all BRITAIN's might and resources into the war. As a matter of fact, now that the Allies can command plenty of men and material the question is rather who should fight most than who should participate. President Roosevelt would have the U. S. A. bear virtually all the burden of the Victory; Mr. Churchill would not allow AMERICA to 'have all the fun'; CANADA would 'bear her full share'; AUSTRALIA is straining at the leash; CHINA is biding her time; Resurgent FRANCE and liberated HOLLAND are arming for the fray.

We are glad that the controversy whether BRITAIN would participate in the Far Eastern War has been finally set at rest by Mr. Churchill's declaration. The mischief is due partly to the Nazi propaganda attempt to sow distrust among the Allies, partly to tactics on the eve of the Presidential election in U. S. A. and partly to careless talk. British interests in the Pacific are as vital as those of U. S. A. not to speak of British good faith and British honour. Upon the security of the Far East depend 'her vast holdings and investments' here, 'her Eastern Commonwealth and the very integrity of her Empire.' The loss of BURMA and MALAYA is as serious as the loss of the PHILIPPINES. The fate that overtook SINGAPORE is comparable with that of PEARL HARBOUR.

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THE DRIVE INTO GERMANY, from the West is three-pronged, extending from the Dutch frontier to the Swiss. In the northern sector lie many of the defences on which the Germans rested their hopes—the Albert Canal which the Allies now dominate, the Maas (Menu) which the Allies have now crossed, the net work of Dutch Canals near which the Allies have now landed from the air and reached by land, the Rhine. Beyond these barriers lies the built-up area of the Rhine-land or the COLOGNE-AACHEN-DUISBERG triangle, the most densely populated area in EUROPE, with an industrial population of 10 million people.

In the central sector, the swift-flowing Moselle runs from TRIER to COBLENZ, flanked on the north by the Eifel plateau leading to another industrial 2 million area with inhabitants in the MAINZ—SAARBRUCKEN—KARLSBURG triangle.

In the southern sector, the valley of the Rhine runs through the Belfort Gap to FRANKFURT, bounded by the Vosges and the Black Forest. It was through this forest that Napoleon marched to defeat the German armies assembled at JENA.

The whole Western Front extends to a length of 500 miles.

The Allies dominating the Meuse have crossed by air and land into HOLLAND at the Northern end. In the central sector they have crossed the German frontier at AACHEN, EUPEN, TRIER and PRUM and are fighting inside AACHEN itself. Here the Siegfried Line has been pierced along a width of at least eight miles. At the southern end, NANCY has fallen, METZ has been attacked and BELFORT itself is being battered. In the high Alps, at the southern extremity Allies have blasted their way up the Maurienne Valley.

In defence, the Germans have started a series of sharp counter-attacks along the line which may develop into the last big battle for GERMANY, and have thrown up some new defences at a number of points based on the Rhine and the Dutch Canals. Orders have been issued to the garrisons on the Channel Coast to hold to death in order, first, to interfere with supplies arriving to the Allies on the Siegfried Line and secondly, to gain time for the German forces to be regrouped. Armies have been transferred from the Western theatre.

In the hopeless attempt to keep the Allies back from the German frontier the Germans have already lost three-quarters of a million men.

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ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER OF GERMANY the position is equally critical. From the East Prussian border to the Danube over some 600 miles, the German defences are being battered. Apart from the capitulation of RUMANIA, BULGARIA and FINLAND, the latest news reports the entry of the Red Army into CZECHOSLOVAKIA and YUGOSLAVIA and the capture of PRAGA, a suburb of WARSAW, the capital of POLAND. WARSAW—or to be more correct the NAREU-WARSAW-VISTULA Front—is Hitler's eastern Wall. Into it he has put hundreds of tons of concrete and steel. Its fall is close at hand.

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THE BATTLE OF THE GOTHIC LINE. Bloody battles are being fought at the approaches to RIMINI on the Adriatic Coast. No wonder, RIMINI stands on the gate-way to the valley of the Po and the Lombardy plain. RIMINI is like CAEN in NORMANDY. When it falls, the Gothic Line will be unhinged. North ITALY with its crowded factories making arms day and night for GERMANY will be seized. The escape corridor through YUGOSLAVIA and AUSTRIA will be barred for the German occupational forces retreating from the South-East BALKANS and GREECE, while the ATHENS will be free to link up with Tito on one hand and on the other hand with General Patch's Seventh Army in FRANCE through SPEZIA, GENOA and TURIN and over the Maritime Alps. The Seventh Army by capturing MODANE on the French frontier threatens the German Armies from the rear.

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THE PACIFIC. In the Pacific, matters are heading for a crisis. Preparations are in progress for an attack on JAPAN, by way of GUAM and the BONIN Islands, and another by way of the PHILIPPINES. The Japanese are reported to be evacuating the port of DAVAO in the MINDANAO Island in the PHILIPPINES. With the landings on HALMAHERA, the Japanese garrisons in the South and East Pacific have been isolated.

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THE CHINA-BURMA LINK-UP. The capture of MYITKYINA in N. BURMA and of TENG-CHUNG and LUNGLING in the Chinese Province of YUNNAN has linked up the BURMA Road and LEDO Road and reopened the land-route to CHINA. Both in N. BURMA and in the Chin Hills the Allied advance continues, and one fact revealed is the number of Japanese dead and wounded along the routes of advance. This shows the hurry with which the enemy has pulled back, and the ravages wrought by malaria, beri-beri and lack of food.

FINNISH ARMISTICE. FINLAND has signed the Armistice at last. Negotiations were in progress in MOSCOW between Sep. 14 and Sep. 19, M. Molotov representing RUSSIA and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador at MOSCOW the other United Nations who have declared war on FINLAND.

The terms of the Armistice are that the Finns should (1) withdraw to their 1940 border (2) lease their territory including the PORKKALA Peninsula to RUSSIA for 50 years. (3) cede PETSAMO (4) place their air-fields in S. and S-W. FINLAND at the disposal of the Allies (5) help the Allies, otherwise, with required supplies of material (6) disarm German troops still in FINLAND and hand them over to the Allies and (7) pay 300,000,000 dollars to RUSSIA in 6 years, as reparation.

FINLAND is the third Axis partner so far to succumb, to surrender unconditionally and sign a dictated Armistice, the first two being ITALY and RUMANIA. FINLAND did her worst to the Allies during the 5 years of the war, and the Allies, in their generosity, have now done their best to her in the matter of imposing the Armistice.

During these five years a state of war existed between RUSSIA and FINLAND thrice, in 1939, 1941 and 1944.

In the first war (Dec. 1, 1939 to March 15, 1940) RUSSIA invaded and FINLAND put up a brave but hopeless fight. The Russian strength was overwhelming. At the end she concluded peace and ceded the RYBACHI Peninsula.

Rankling under the defeat, FINLAND joined Hitler in 1941 when he invaded RUSSIA and participated in the siege of LENINGRAD; but nothing came of it. It was then that BRITAIN declared war on FINLAND, and AMERICA broke off relations. In the present year, with the prospects of a Russian advance on FINLAND imminent, FINLAND applied for peace, but twice rejected the terms that were offered and there was nothing to do but invade.

Considering the provocation, the Allied Armistice terms must be considered generous to a fault. There was nothing to prevent the Allies, if they chose, from treating FINLAND as an old offender, and meting out condign punishment; nothing easier than to invade this tiny State and blot her out. But the Allies have decided to preserve her integrity.

Yet, strange to say, and as ingratitude would have it, the Finnish Premier has grumbled and described the terms as 'harsh', 'petrifying' and as not likely 'to create lasting, trustful relations', as if her own relations in the past had been trustworthy! This amounts to saying that she will again go over to GERMANY if she can. But the Premier has evidently forgotten that there will be no more any GERMANY to go over to and that, if FINLAND rebelled again, the Russians, whose frontier will under the Armistice be now advanced within 10 miles of HELSINKI, FINLAND'S capital, will see to it that the attempt is smothered at the first sign.

"HUNTING THE TIRPITZ."

FLEET AIR ARM'S HAUL.

(By Rear Admiral H. G. Thursfield).

In the last stages of the Battle of France, British naval forces in home waters have been very active, attacking German shipping which has been trying to get away from French ports to the east towards ports still in German occupation. But that has not been the only theatre in which they have been active.

More than 1,000 miles to the north the German battleship *Tirpitz*, still in her Arctic anchorage in Alten fjord, was believed to have been restored to mobility, if not to fighting condition, after the Fleet Air Arm's devastating attack on her on April 3, by which she had been immobilized for so long. While she was out of action, air forces of Britain's Home Fleet had turned their attention to any other target offered in those waters of German traffic of supply to garrisons in northern Norway, or the *Tirpitz* herself and the repair ships and tenders by which she was attended, or in default of a floating target to factories or fuel-storages on shore. Recently, however, Admiral Sir Henry Moore evidently decided that attention had to be turned once more to the *Tirpitz* herself, and the Fleet Air Arm has been the obvious weapon with which to attack her. Four separate attacks were thus made on the German battleship, or if that proved impracticable on other targets in the vicinity recently.

FIGHTERS BEGAN ATTACK.

In the April attack, almost a complete surprise was achieved, but that was hardly to be hoped for again. The Germans have been very much on the alert against a repetition of the April exploit, and they have improved and perfected, it would seem, their arrangements for covering the Alten fjord anchorage with a smoke-screen. Moreover, the attackers were greatly favoured by weather in April, an exceedingly rare occurrence in those latitudes.

In the first attack of the recent series, weather proved too bad for bombers as they approached the coast and the fighters went in alone. Damage to the *Tirpitz* herself could not be assessed on this occasion, but radio stations at Gaasnes and Kolvik were set on fire and badly damaged, a number of German aircraft destroyed, two flak ships were set on fire and a U-boat was severely damaged.

The next attack was again by fighters only, and two other radio stations were set on fire; again damage to the *Tirpitz* could not be assessed, but a supply ship near by was hit.

On the third consecutive day bombers were able to operate, and though they believed they had made hits on the *Tirpitz*, the smoke-screen was too effective for success to be regarded as certain.

In a diversionary attack made at the same time by a number of fighters, a *Narvik* class destroyer—one of Germany's newest and largest—was set on fire, as were a large merchantship and tanker, and a flak ship was blown up, and much other damage was done both to ships and the shore.

FOURTH ATTACK.

The fourth attack was made five days later, on August 29. Once more damage to *Tirpitz* herself could not be observed, but three of the big destroyers were set on fire as was an oil tank on the shore at Lervick.

Besides enemy ships thus damaged in all these attacks, five German aircraft were shot down by fighters, four flying-boats were destroyed on water and two others were damaged, besides an unspecified number damaged more or less severely on the ground. Eleven British aircraft were lost and the frigate *H. M. S. Bickerton* was torpedoed—presumably by a U-boat—on the first day of the attacks.

These operations illustrate two things very clearly. One is the complete mastery of the U-boat menace that has been achieved by the British Navy. For more than a week, a substantial body of the Home Fleet cruised just outside a principal German naval

operational base—a Press correspondent with the Fleet reported that he was almost nervous lest the ships should run aground on the Norwegian coast; so closely did they approach it—in which there were certainly some U-boats, since one was attacked by British aircraft.

The other modern development is the change in methods of "military blockade", exercised by the Home Fleet since 1914-18. In the last war, the British fleet awaited the German fleet at sea, but made no attempt to attack it in its bases. To-day such attacks are frequent.

SLOVAKIA IN REVOLT.

GERMAN ANXIETIES.

(*From the Times*).

Events have moved rapidly in the Danubian basin since Rumania changed sides.

The news from Slovakia shows that the greater part of that small client republic is in rebellion against its German protectors, and that the insurrection has extended into those districts which the Hungarian Government was allowed to annex after the destruction of the liberties of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939. Then the Germans, exploiting local discontents, Slovak particularism and above all Slovak fears, were able to set up a Quisling régime without encountering any serious opposition.

The Hungarians had more difficulty in "pacifying" the districts in the Carpathians with which their German associates had rewarded them, but the odds against Slovak patriots were too great. Those who had not left Czechoslovakia in time had to choose between silence and the concentration camp. Slovak collaborators had deluded themselves, or excused their defection, by claiming that the new German order would bring this small peasant people political security and economic benefits.

As might have been expected, these pleasant forecasts were never fulfilled. Six months after Slovakia became "independent", the Slovak Army Corps was being haled to the Polish front to assist in the conquest of another Slav nation. Less than two years later, Slovak divisions were being flung into the Russian cauldron to suffer heavy losses and cruel privations. Since then, German levies of labour, crops and livestock, and conscription of Slovak soldiers both in units and individually to fill gaps in German army have destroyed whatever factitious prosperity had marked the first year of Dr. Tiso's puppet presidency. The approach of the Russian armies, the aid and the counsel received from the Czechoslovak Government in London, and the increasing discontent of the peasantry under German control or Magyar rule have prepared the way for insurrection.

So far, the insurgents have made a good beginning. They seem to have cut one important German line of communication or retreat. They are receiving arms from Russia, and have been promised assistance by Britain. Slovak regular forces and Partisan bands are making common cause, and have taken the oath of allegiance to the Czechoslovak Government in London; they have kept that Government and the three major Allied powers in Europe fully informed of their movements and plans. There are signs of disarray and confusion of Slovak Quislings. Their moral and military collapse under the impact of insurrection has compelled the Germans to divert troops to this new danger-centre, and has added fresh anxieties to those which plague the Hungarian Government who are already facing a Russo-Rumanian attack.

EIGHTH ARMY'S FIGHT IN ITALY.

"MAJOR BATTLE OF EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN"

(*From the Daily Mail.*)

Hitler must have a personal spite against his oldest enemy—the Eighth Army.

To-day when his Western-Europe forces are retreating into Holland, his 19th Army in South France is as much as 70 miles north of Lyons and his Eastern Army is retreating in Transylvania, comes the news that he is trying to hit back at the old campaigners who have breached his Gothic Line in Italy.

He even brought up a new division of rested and refreshed 26th Panzers with their tanks to help crack first the paratroops and to stage a fierce fight against the Canadians north of Misano. But the attack failed.

Some divisions we are now fighting were brought from France and from Russia, so that the bitter fight which the Eighth Army is still waging is a major battle of the whole European campaign. Some of the enemy's most seasoned troops and his longest established defences are here. There has been no time to transfer such strength elsewhere, and so the men fight on though they must know that their cause is lost elsewhere.

But they have been unable to stem the general advance by the combined strength of the British, Canadians, Indians and the Poles on this Adriatic sector, nor the Americans still steadily advancing beyond Pisa on the west.

TURKEY AFTER BREAK WITH GERMANY

"POLICY OF ISOLATION"

(*By Leonard Kirschen*).

A few days only after Turkey had broken her diplomatic and economic relations with Germany, the Medjlis recessed.

I find that there is a contradiction between the recess of the Medjlis and some of the measures which have been taken recently. Turkey has a complete black-out, although Turkey's Deputies are continuing their vacation. Although there are signs that the Germans are pulling out of the Balkans, Turkey continues to apply emergency measures.

How is Turkey taking all this? Frankly, not so well as three and a half years ago. When I first came to Turkey I found a determination to fight and to overcome the worst. After these few years of neutrality there is still the same determination but a dread of the worst. To-day's worst compared with three years ago would be a mere trifle. The Germans could out of sheer spite come and bomb any of the larger Turkish cities and do insignificant damage, whereas three years ago they could have overrun the whole of Turkey. Perhaps this new atmosphere is natural; perhaps it is uncalled for, but here, nevertheless, it is.

PLANES OVER TURKEY

So far we have had two alerts. Air-raid sirens were sounded in Istanbul one day in August at about 3 in the morning and the alert lasted for 15 minutes. Guns started firing. Although the alert had only lasted for 15 minutes, the population of Istanbul sheltered until daybreak. It is true that the population of Istanbul is jittery to the hysterical and has always been. The next day an official communiqué issued by the

Governor of Istanbul told us that the alert had been caused by a British bomber. This plane from Italy having been damaged over Ploesti tried the shortest route to safety and landed on Turkish territory. The crew of seven were saved, but an unexploded anti-aircraft shell fell on a power plant of a textile factory at Shishli, a suburb of Istanbul, and severely wounded seven women working in the factory. Whilst the communiqué was being issued another alert was sounded, and this time guns opened fire on a Flying-Fortress returning from a similar trip. Again nothing happened; but people lunching in open-air restaurants found shrapnel on their table.

• Now that the first excitement is over, people are beginning to make the best of the situation and settle down to their black-out. Although here and there trenches are being dug and new measures taken, the possibility of a German reaction seems remote.

The *Wilhelmstrasse* spokesman, Dr. Paul Schmidt, contradicted himself twice in a week. Immediately after the break with Turkey, he announced that the break would mean war and that Turkey was steadily plunging down the road to war. But later, presumably after von Papen's arrival in Berlin, Dr. Schmidt said that the break did not mean war, at least Germany herself would do nothing to bring about a state of war between her and Turkey.

TURKISH DECISION

This is what the Allies have always expected and told Turkey: that Germany would not react. Turkey was told this last January and did not believe it. Even if Germany had reacted then it would have been a feeble reaction and worth the trouble. And this brings us to the general reaction to Turkey's step.

Judging by the reaction caused abroad, with the exception of United States Ambassador Steinhardt's personal reaction which looked as if he was trying to coin some personal electoral profit from this break—I venture to suggest that this was entirely a Turkish move. When Premier Sarajoglu said, as he did in his speech to the Medjlis on August 2, that Britain had asked for this break, he was saying the truth but not specifying the time when the British and Americans actually asked Turkey to break with Germany. I believe that Turkey was asked last winter, and that it took about seven months to bring about this decision which also meant the dismissal from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Numan Menemencioglu, who was still the most ardent partisan of neutrality to the end.

Anglo-American diplomacy is smooth and polite. Britain and the United States took the Turkish decision in their stride and began preparing accordingly. But there is no sign of military preparation but of large-scale economic and relief work. This is the compensation Mr. Churchill mentioned in his speech two months ago, when he promised Turkey compensation for the stoppage of chrome and eventual decision to cease trading with Germany.

Russian reaction is, however, brutally frank. Russia through its official newspapers says that Turkey's decision was taken because Turkey feared to remain diplomatically isolated. There is a lot of truth in what the Russians say. Turkey is threatened to remain isolated completely and this step might help her clarify her position to some extent.

Those who have been in Ankara all the time and know some of the local difficulties are not inclined to judge Turkey with the same harshness. One cannot forget the services rendered to the Allied cause by a Turkey totally unarmed barring the way to the

Middle East with nothing but her diplomatic arms. It is of course difficult to understand an ally—and Turkey is still Great Britain's ally—for not trusting the advice given in time, advice which might have secured Turkey advantages for which she will have now to contend at every step.

RUSSO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

And there is no denying that Turkey is becoming isolated. The Russo-Turkish protocol of neutrality expires on November 17, 1945 and each side can give notice six months before. Turkey will not give notice, but will Russia? All Turkish efforts are now directed towards improving Turkish-Russian relations. Immediately after the break with Germany, the Medjlis passed a law decreeing total amnesty for all United Nations nationals who were serving sentences or about to be tried for political crimes or espionage. I tried to find out who they were. No Englishman or American, or any other United Nations national had been convicted of these except the two Russians, Georgi Pavloff and Leonid Korniloff, mixed up in the attempt against Frantz von Papen in the spring of 1942. Both had been sentenced to 16 years and 8 months each, and had served two years and five months. They have already been released. This was just one of the measures Turkey took to win favour with Russia.

Strategically, Turkey will continue to remain isolated, or so it certainly seems. The eagerness with which all the Balkan satellites are trying to get out of the war—their trouble is that nobody wants to talk to them if they continue to bargain—is one indication. The Germans are to-day slowly pulling out of the Balkans, and when they have cleared out the satellites will have nothing else to do but submit to the conditions offered. But the fact that the Germans are pulling out, shows that they are afraid of being cut off. In other words, a combined Allied operation—the Russians from the East and the Anglo-Americans from Italy—would mean that the Germans would have to look out for a gigantic pincer movement meeting somewhere on the Hungarian plains. If the Germans do not want to be trapped in the South, they have to get out and get out quickly.

Such a plan would operate without Turkish military participation, which is not needed now. This made one observer tell me that he thought "there will be major political developments in the Balkans, but no major battles". And it looks as if he knew what he was saying. It is, therefore, difficult to place Turkey in all this, but we shall have to wait and watch developments before we can say something more definite.

EASTERN NEMESIS.

NAZI PLIGHT IN THE BALKANS.

(From the Daily Telegraph).

Over the whole Eastern Front, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, the twilight of of Nemesis is closing upon the *Wehrmacht*.

Marshal Tito's latest achievement, the destruction of a big railway bridge near the place which we know best from the last war as Uskub, has disrupted German supply services in the southern and central Balkan regions. Bulgaria no longer guards the Macedonian gate to Austria and the southern Reich. The Russians are fighting their way through the Carpathian passes into the plain of Hungary, in spite of fresh Hungarian troops brought up to reinforce the failing German forces.

Signs of alarm in Hungary increase and multiply. Budapest has no more doubt now of the issue. The appeal of the original Quisling—the Norwegian who "built himself an everlasting name" that his opposite numbers in every country should still stand by Hitler—will not lift up the heart of Hungary's Regent, Admiral Horthy.

Worst of all, for the strained and battered *Wehrmacht*, is the renewal on a great scale of the Russian offensive between Warsaw and East Prussia. Fighting is fierce on a wide front with large armoured and air forces engaged. According to the Germans, the chief Russian objective is East Prussia—a break through to the heart of that sacred land by the familiar southern route. The deadliness of the offensive consists in the fatal demands which it makes on Germany's exhausted reserves of manpower and material.

COMING WONDERS OF BRITISH RADIO.

BOONS TO BUSINESS AND THE HOME.

(*Professor A. M. Low*).

Just ten years ago there took place near Daventry, Britain's long wave transmitter a scene which is likely to become historic. It was here on a cold March morning that British scientists, led by Robert Watson-Watt, detected the approach of an aircraft by means of high frequency waves, and laid almost the first foundations of the science now called radiolocation or "radar". That secret was kept until 1941 when it was revealed, in the words of Lord Beaverbrook, that, "It is radio that destroys the enemy in the darkness, that seeks him out in the clouds. It is the radio that sends the fighter to the place where he will meet the lurking enemy and bring him to destruction."

In five years of war, Britain has perfected radiolocation until it is a weapon whose delicacy is almost uncanny. No more can be said of it than that it enables objects to be detected with certainty regardless of darkness, fog, snow or cloud. The world at large will be staggered when peace makes it possible to reval the whole story of this technical triumph.

The peace-time applications of radar are obvious. It will help the blind to "see" by hearing. It can protect every ship and aircraft from the possibility of collision of any kind. Lloyd's underwriters have stated that these instruments will save millions of pounds a year to shipping. It will protect Atlantic liners from the fate of the *Titanic*, which struck an iceberg and sank disastrously in 1912, and it will make faster Atlantic crossing possible with increased safety.

Professor Sir Lawrence Bragg of the famous Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge has spoken of a "radio eye" that will be able to see for many miles: "a radio lamp, like a searchlight casting its beam ahead so that you can see some distant place or scene. There will be no transmitter to send the picture to you. Your own receiver will stretch out and bring the scene to you."

Radiolocation is very closely connected with television. The principle of radiolocation is very simple, but its operation is exceedingly complex. It is necessary to have specialists trained for the task. Britain now has thousands of them, thousands of men and women who as soon as they are released from the task of throwing the invisible net over Britain will enter the research laboratories and factories of the radio manufacturers. There will be a huge army of skilled men and women ready to turn into commercial radio and television sets the discoveries made during the war.

On the outbreak of war, transmission of television programmes from the Alexandra Palace in North London ceased. Security demanded it for technical reasons, and economy of man-power was another cause. But that did not mean the end of research. Details cannot be given, but every piece of work done on radiolocation assists television. Moreover, it was in Britain that television was invented and first demonstrated. She had never lost her technical lead, so that there were already a number of scientists who had "grown up" with television, and were able to continue their private experiments. There were more sets in Britain than in the rest of the world put together, but even this total is trifling compared to the number it is expected there will be at the end of two years after the war, as a result of the advances and economies now effected.

It is anticipated that, thanks to simplification of circuits, utilisation of equally efficient but cheaper raw materials and improved manufacturing methods, a television set with a screen of reasonable size will be sold at a price within the means of the majority. The detail and definition will be many times better, thanks to the discovery of new fluorescent chemicals which have no "lag". The system in use in Britain was already using signals in the region of 45 million "frequencies" per second, and possibly no greater number will be required. During the war, methods of transmitting in colour and of reproducing a type of stereoscopic picture have been developed. It is certain that television will then be far ahead of that of 1939, and probably greatly in advance of any other instruments of this kind throughout the world.

Not the least important development has been the production of new types of cable or land-line capable of handling exceedingly complex television signals. These are essential, for the range of television, although it has been increased to perhaps 73-90 miles from the transmitter, is limited and requires many relaying stations all over the country.

The use of these cables is not restricted to television. They will be able to carry a great number—many thousands—of telephone conversations at the same time without interference, and should result in international telephone calls becoming almost as cheap as local. Other developments of this nature are cheap devices by which radio transmission can be carried on the electric mains without interference, and it is even possible that television relays will be possible through the "grid" of high voltage lines that cover Britain.

The developments in sound broadcasting have been so sensational, but war experience has shown how to construct receivers of improved acoustic qualities, with better selectivity and sensitivity. The introduction of Frequency Modulation transmitters in the post-war era may do much to cut out the nuisance of interference. The manufacture of radio sets for civilians ceased almost at the outbreak of war, but many thousands, even millions, have been made for the Services. The need to produce them quickly and with a minimum of man-power, yet of very high quality, has given manufacturers and designers the experience necessary to produce sets for civilians, when peace comes, in great numbers at low cost.

The most remarkable developments have been in the production of lightweight sets. Transmitters and receivers combined weighing no more than 5—7 lb are now made. They will find obvious uses in the post-war world. The business man will be able to carry a small device in his pocket or suit-case that could tell him when anyone is telephoning his

home or office in his absence. He may be able to walk into the nearest telephone box and be connected.

Experiments have recently been conducted in new methods of radio-telephony from moving trains, and they were completely successful although in one of them, the call from the train had to be passed through no less than three ordinary exchanges to reach the person being called. Radio communication between drivers and guards, and drivers and signal boxes has also been established.

"Radio" to the average man means the broadcasting of sound and pictures. But it is becoming very much more than that, and the science of "electronics"—the harnessing of electrons—has made rapid strides in Britain during the war. In a small space it is only possible to touch on some of the developments.

High frequency waves can be used not only for radio transmission, but also for heating. In so-called di-electric heating, the article to be heated is made the di-electric of a condensor which is connected to a high frequency generator. If the substance is not a normally good conductor of electricity, considerable heat is generated. There is no visible effect, but the material is heated steadily and, what is most important, equally all through at the same moment. There is no heating of the outside first.

This is finding ever increasing applications in industry. It has solved the technical difficulties of moulding some plastics which did not respond well to ordinary methods of heating. It can be used for bonding wood with plastic glue—the secret of the amazing strength of modern plywood sections, enabling the Mosquito to be made of wood, yet as effective as steel. It can be used for cooking all kinds of things from bread to meat, ensuring absolutely even and very rapid cooking. It can be used for artificially seasoning timber and for curing leather. By an allied plan, metals can be heated, a principle that has been used for many years.

Another branch of electronics is the use of electro-static charges. Here the method is that of the attraction of small particles in the air. A room fitted with an electro-static precipitator never becomes dusty—the particles of dust are attracted to the instrument which is periodically cleared. The process can be used for precipitating the particles in smoke—the "specks" are charged as they leave the furnace and then collected on plates. It can be used for making paint spread evenly on difficult surfaces, for applying very thin metallic coatings and for making better sand-paper by forcing all the particles to stand on end!

Radio in factories, indeed, is becoming as important as a means of processing and controlling, as it is already as a means of entertaining the workers. Nor has the entertainment and musical world been forgotten. Photo-cell radiograms using records printed on ordinary thin paper can solve the weight and space problem for the lover of music. "Harnessed Electrons" is soon to be far more than a catch—phrase, thanks to British research and invention.

Members of the public are requested to make a free present of any suitable old Tamil books they can spare for the perusal, in their leisure time, of our soldiers outside India.

Books so given will be handed over to the Superintendent of the State Press, who will arrange to despatch them.

MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES—ELECTRIC BULBS.

(By Darbar's Notification dated 27—8—44).

Serial No.	Size.	Type.	All imported lamps and the locally produced *viz.*, Cosmos, Crompton, Mazda, Osram, Philips, Royal Ediswan and Siemens.		Bulbs of other local producers, *viz.*, Bengal electric lamp works, Lux lamps, Radio lamp works, Mysore lamp works, Kaycee lamp works, Calcutta lamp works, Asia lamp works and Bharat lamp works.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			*Price to dealer per dozen.	Retail price per piece.	*Price to dealer per dozen.	Retail price per piece.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	5 to 10 Watt	Vaccum	...	...	21 9 7	2 4 0 for 5 W
					20 6 5	2 2 0 for 10 W
2	15 to 25 ,,	,,	11 14 6	1 5 0	19 3 2	2 0 0
3	40 ,,	,,	12 12 0	1 7 0	20 6 5	2 2 0
4	5 to 60 ,,	,,	...	...	21 9 7	2 4 0 for 50 W to 60 Wat
5	30 ,,	Gasfilled	...	...	24 0 0	2 8 0
6	40 ,,	,,	14 4 0	1 9 0	21 9 7	2 4 0
7	60 ,,	,,	15 5 3	1 11 0	24 0 0	2 8 0
8	75 ,,	,,	19 0 6	2 2 0	28 12 10	3 0 0
9	100 ,,	,,	21 9 0	2 6 0	38 6 5	4 0 0
10	150 ,,	,,	38 3 3	4 4 0	60 0 0	6 4 0
11	200 ,,	,,	57 10 6	6 7 0	86 6 5	9 0 0
12	300 ,,	,,	79 10 3	8 14 0	120 0 0	12 8 0

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NOTE :—The above prices apply only to general lighting service type lamps of the standard voltage ranging from 110 to 120 volts and 220 to 250 volts having clear or inside frosted (pearl) glass bulbs but are not applicable to coloured lamp of non-standard voltages special finish or those which have to be manufactured specially to meet the purchaser's requirements.

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30—9—44 Ponnamaravathi.
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5—10—44 Kulipirai.
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